

## Fact Sheet

NPDES Permit No. DC0000191

Issuing Office: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region III  
DC/MD/VA Branch (3WP13)  
Office of Watersheds  
1650 Arch Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Contact Person: Jonathan D. Essoka (215)814-5774

Facility Name: CTIDC  
P.O. Box 5096  
Springfield, VA 22150

Facility Location: 25 Potomac Ave., S.E.  
Washington, DC 20004

Facility Contact: Thomas G. Foley (703) 813-5015

Receiving Water: Anacostia River

The Facility discharges to the Anacostia River. According to the District of Columbia Water Quality Standards, the Anacostia River has designated uses which includes primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation and aesthetic enjoyment, protection and propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife, protection of human health related to consumption of fish and shellfish and navigation.

**Wastes or Pollutants Discharged:** Storm water and treated process wastewater.

### **Brief Description of Action:**

EPA Region III proposes to reissue a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the CTIDC facility. CTIDC facility located at 25 Potomac Ave., S.E., has reapplied for an NPDES permit that will combine its NPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector Permit authorizing on-site precipitation runoff from outfalls 002, 003 and 004 and its current NPDES permit authorizing process water discharges from outfall 001.

CTIDC produces ready mix concrete. The ready mix concrete is manufactured by combining in the central mix drum crushed rock or gravel aggregate, cement and water. When mixing is complete, the consolidated concrete is loaded into agitators tank trucks and transported outside the facility to its final destination. Each truck has a 75 gallon side water tank. The water in this tank is used to clean the

truck at the job site and to adjust the slump of the concrete.

This permit establishes permit limits and monitoring requirements for the discharge of storm water from stock piles, production area and paved areas, and process water from truck washing. Water from these areas is captured by a series of integrated wastewater containment pits (volume = 19,800 gal., detention time 5 days), which filter out solids prior to chemical treatment. A float switch in the last pit activates the pH control system. The pH probe for the controller is located in the mixing tank where sulfuric acid is used to adjust the pH. The overflow from the mixing tank is discharged to outfall 001. Rather than being discharged directly to the Anacostia River, the process water is recycled for use in the concrete manufacturing process and for truck washout. Solid waste from the pits and leftover concrete are retained onsite and hauled away to be used as fill material by others. The permit is being reissued to include outfall 001 should a discharge result from incomplete process water recycling.

### **Discharge Description:**

#### **Current Effluent Characteristics (Process Water)**

Parameter	Outfall No. 001	
	Maximum Monthly	Maximum Daily
Flow	0.011 MGD	0.023 MGD
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	1.35 mg/l	3.20 mg/l
pH	7.0-8.0	7.93-8.16
Oil and Grease	<0.2 mg/l	<0.2 mg/l

The main sources of water discharged from the facility are precipitation runoff from paved areas, stock piles, production area, and truck washing. Storm water runoff from these areas are current discharged through outfalls 002, 003, and 004 as authorized by the permittee's Storm Water Multi-Sector NPDES Permit.

### **Proposed Effluent Limitations and Rationale:**

Flow from all active outfalls will be required to be monitored during the facility's infrequent discharges per **Special Condition No. 1, Placement of Outfall Sampling Locations**. There have been no process water discharges from outfall 001 since November, 2000.

Total suspended solids effluent limits of 30 mg/l monthly average and 60 mg/l daily maximum will be imposed based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) for treatment through use of sedimentation

basin technology and in accordance with EPA's "Guidance Development Document Effluent Limitation Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for Concrete Products" (EPA/440/1-78-090). However, the permittee shall implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) for storm water to facilitate a reduction of total suspended solids discharge. BMPs shall be outlined within the permittee's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). BMPs are considered to be sufficient to achieve TSS TMDL goals in light of the permittee's improvements in managing the collection, treatment and recycling of process water and storm water and their infrequent wastewater discharges. To assure compliance with the District's Anacostia River Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) TMDL requirements, which allocate a zero discharge for point sources and a 50% reduction in BOD for storm water discharges, BOD monitoring has been included in the permit for storm water outfall Nos. 2, 3, and 4. If monitoring reveals BOD discharges from the storm water outfalls, BMPs shall be implemented to reduce these discharges to levels stipulated by the BOD TMDL.

### Process Water

Oil and grease will be limited to 10 mg/l monthly average and 15 mg/l daily maximum. This limit is based on BPJ for oil and grease treatment technology. Also, DC water quality standards indicate an in-stream criteria of 10 mg/l must be met to attain and maintain designated uses. The pH effluent limitations are established to be in a range of 6.0-8.5 and is based on the District of Columbia water quality standards for pH.

#### **Outfall No. 001 (Process Water)**

Parameter	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	lb/day		other units		Frequency	Sample
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily		
Flow*	N/A	N/A	monitor only	monitor only	1/week	measured
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	N/A	30 mg/l	60 mg/l	1/week	grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	N/A	10 mg/l	15 mg/l	1/week	grab

\*Measurements to be taken at process water pump

### Storm Water

A SWPPP has been developed and submitted to EPA, and is part of the administrative record for this draft reissued permit. The permit will require the facility to update the SWPPP if there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants. The permit, as specified in its section on Good Housekeeping, Special Condition No. 2.C.(3)(a), will also require the facility to revise its Good Housekeeping Practices included in the SWPPP as necessary. Once these changes have been completed, the permittee will be required to implement the updated SWPPP and to submit the plan both to the EPA and to the District of Columbia's Department of Health.

**Outfall Nos. 002, 003, 004 (Storm Water)**

Parameter	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	lb/day		other units		Frequency	Sample*
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily		
Flow	N/A	N/A	monitor only	monitor only	discharge event	measured
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	discharge event	grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	N/A	10 mg/l	15 mg/l	discharge event	grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	discharge event	grab

\*Storm water discharges and flows to outfalls 002, 003 and 004 shall be sampled and measured from the outfall manholes that reside prior to the point where tidal influences and dilution effects from the Anacostia River impact the storm water discharges.

**Consultation by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service:**

The Endangered Species Act requires all federal agencies to consult with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) when taking an action that may adversely affect endangered and threatened species. To meet our NPDES Permit obligations, the Region has requested informal consultation with the FWS and the NMFS although no threat to endangered or threatened species has been identified within the permit area.

The bald eagle, a Federally listed endangered species, is known to have a nesting site located within one mile and a half of the facility. Due to its location and migratory habitat, the bald eagle may feed within the vicinity of the discharge outfalls. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has indicated that the endangered shortnose sturgeon occurs in the Potomac River drainage area and may occur within the District of Columbia.

All permit conditions are as stringent as the previous permit.

**Public Notice:**

Public notice will be advertised in the *Washington Post* on \_\_\_, to receive comments on the draft permit. Copies of the draft permit and other related documents are on file and may also be inspected at the Martin Luther King, Jr., Library (Room 319) at 901 G Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001, during normal business hours. A request has been made to the District of Columbia's Department of Health for Section 401 water quality certification concerning the permit. Any inquiries concerning the certification should be submitted to:

Ms. Jerusalem Bekele, Program Manager  
Water Quality Division  
Bureau of Environmental Quality  
Environmental Health Administration  
District of Columbia Department of Health  
51 N Street, N.E., Suite 5010  
Washington, D. C. 20002

For more information, please contact Mr. Jonathan D. Essoka, mail code 3WP13, Office of Watersheds, EPA Region III, Environmental Protection Agency, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029, (215)814-5774.